

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-1610

Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling

179 Green Street

Annapolis, Maryland

1878

Private

The twin dwellings at 177-179 Green Street (see AA-1609) were constructed in 1878 as rental property by German-born Martin M. Smith, a baker and confectioner with a shop on Main Street. The Italianate-style structure was constructed on the site of a circa 1834 building that served as the home of Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer and James B. Brewer throughout most of the nineteenth century. The first resident of Smith's income-producing property at 179 Green Street was George Heintz, a prominent sword master at the United States Naval Academy. Ownership of the twin dwellings was divided upon the death of Smith in 1930, when he bequeathed 179 Green Street to his granddaughter, Augusta Wattenscheidt Sutton. Gertrude E. Martin, who purchased the house in 1936, was the first owner to occupy the dwelling since its construction in 1878. Eventually returned to their original use as rental property, the twin dwellings at 177-179 Green Street were once again in possession of a single owner by 1986.

The main block and two-story ell at 179 Green Street are constructed of wood frame. The southeast and northeast elevations are clad in German siding with corner boards, while the northwest elevation and the ell are covered in square-butt wood shingles. Standing two stories in height on a partially raised basement, the building is set on a solid brick foundation with an irregular bond. The structure is six bays wide, providing each dwelling with three bays. The shed roof of 179 Green Street is covered with standing-seam metal. The façade along Green Street is ornately finished with an Italianate-style cornice. The overhanging cornice has a boxed ogee profile, ogee bed molding, a plain frieze board, and scrolled modillions and brackets. The raked cornice along the northeast elevation is plain. The building has two interior brick chimneys in the main block, one for each of the dwellings. These paired chimneys have a lancet-arched hood. A single shared brick chimney with a square hood rises from the center of the ell.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1610

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling

other

2. Location

street and number 179 Green Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Hopkins Investment Company, Inc.

street and number PO Box 947 telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21404

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 2324 folio 882

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 791 tax ID number 03668005

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total
			1
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The single-family house at 179 Green Street was constructed in 1878 as part of a twin dwelling (177-179 Green Street, see AA-1609). The main block and two-story ell at 179 Green Street are constructed of wood frame. The southeast and northeast elevations are clad in German siding with corner boards, while the northwest elevation and the ell are covered in square-butt wood shingles. The twin dwelling at 177 Green Street is clad in asbestos shingles over German siding. Standing two stories in height on a partially raised basement, the building is set on a solid brick foundation with an irregular bond. The structure is six bays wide, providing each dwelling with three bays. The shed roof of 179 Green Street is covered with standing-seam metal, while the shed roof of 177 Green Street is covered with flat-seam metal sheets. The façade along Green Street is ornately finished with an Italianate-style cornice. The overhanging cornice has a boxed ogee profile, ogee bed molding, a plain frieze board, and scrolled modillions and brackets. The raked cornice along the northeast elevation is plain. The building has two interior brick chimneys in the main block, one for each of the dwellings. These parged chimneys have a lancet-arched hood. A single shared brick chimney with a square hood rises from the center of the ell.

Setting

The dwelling fronts on the southeast side of Green Street with a brick and concrete paved alley along the southwest side of the structure. The rear yard is not paved and provides a number of parking spaces for residents. The six-course American-bond brick wall with flat brick coping runs along the northeast side of the property, meeting with a tall wooden fence that encircles the neighboring lot at 183 Green Street (AA-571). This brick wall, rising 6 feet in height, first appears on the Sanborn Fire Insurance map in 1903. The rear or northwest side of the property is marked by the rear addition to the commercial building at 123 Main Street. A wrought-iron fence with gate frames the front yard. A wooden gate provides additional security along the northeast side of the property.

Exterior

The three-bay wide façade of 179 Green Street has a side entry with elongated window openings on the first story and symmetrically placed window openings on the second story. The first story is largely obscured by a three-bay wide front porch that stands one-story in height on a raised foundation of molded concrete blocks with lattice. Within the porch, the first story of the structure is clad with square-butt wood shingles. The porch was added to the façade sometime between 1959, the final year of the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, and 1982, when a photograph was taken for the Maryland Historical Trust. The porch has a shallow half-hipped roof of standing seam metal with an overhanging boxed cornice. The solid balustrade is composed of German siding and partially encloses the straight-flight of six wooden steps in the easternmost bay. The roof is supported by Tuscan posts, with metal screens between. The porch has a wood screened door. The narrow single-leaf entry in the eastern bay of the façade has a flush wood door with a two-light transom. To the west are two elongated 2/2 window openings. The second story has three standard-sized 2/2 window openings. All of the openings have 4-1/2-inch square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and wood sills.

The northeast elevation of the main block has an elongated window opening with a 2/2 wood-sash on the first story. The second story has a symmetrically placed standard-sized 2/2 wood-sash window. Both of the openings have 4-1/2-inch square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and wood sills.

The rear, or northwest, elevation of the main block is largely dominated by the original two-story ell. The exposed eastern bay has a single-leaf entry on the first story and a standard-sized 2/2 wood-sash window on the second story. Like those on the façade and northeast side elevation, the openings have 4-1/2-inch square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and wood sills. The entry is accessible from a double-entry wooden stair leading to an inset wood porch created by the construction of the shed-roofed addition on the northeast elevation of the ell in the latter part of the twentieth century. This one-story side addition, clad in German siding with corner boards on a solid masonry foundation, also has a six-light window on the northwest elevation. The opening has a narrow square-edged surround and wood sill.

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The two-story ell, clad in square-butt wood shingles on a solid brick foundation, is covered by a shed roof with standing-seam metal. A boxed cornice runs along the northeast elevation of the ell. Set back one bay on the northwest elevation of the main block, the ell is pierced on the second story of the northeast elevation by a single 6/6 wood-sash window. The opening has a 1-inch wide square-edged surround and a wood sill. The northwest elevation of the ell has two symmetrically placed standard-sized window openings. The first-story opening has a 6/6 wood-sash with a 1-inch square-edged surround, while the second-story opening has a 1/1 replacement wood-sash window with a 1-inch torus-molded casing.

Midpoint between the two sides of the ell, which are differentiated by the cladding material, is a projecting square bay with a wood-shingles shed roof. It is clad in square-butt wood shingles. The projecting bay has an exhaust pipe rising from the roof.

Interior

Now used as rental property, the interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the survey.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-1610

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1878 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1878

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

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HISTORY

LOT 26

The property on which 177-179 Green Street stands was historically part of Lot 26, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street mid-block on what is now Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.¹ Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.² Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 26 to Dr. Charles Carroll.³ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 28, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

¹ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

² Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

³ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."⁴

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."⁵ This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.⁶ A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."⁷ A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.⁸ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.⁹ The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

⁴ Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

⁵ Risjord, p. 64.

⁶ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁷ Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

⁸ The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

⁹ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

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lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.¹⁰

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."¹¹ Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 26, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.¹² Denoted as "Area I," the property at 183 Green Street was leased to Nicholas Walsh for 99 years in May 1784. Walsh was to pay £13.6.8 annually for the lot, £8.17.0 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £4.8.10 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 40 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending back to Lot 27. It was 278 feet from the corner of Green Street and Duke of Gloucester Street. Walsh agreed to build a two-story brick, stone, or frame dwelling of approximately 500 square feet within three years of the lease agreement and pay all related taxes.

Maccubbin Carroll still retained ownership of 177-179 Green Street during the term of the lease agreement. A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹¹ Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹² Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

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Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048. On July 10, 1805 Nicholas Walsh was forced to relinquish the lease as no improvements had been made on the property.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.¹³

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.¹⁴

Although Mason had obtained title to the property at 177-179 Green Street in 1815, he did not immediately sell it, as was his custom on Green Street. It also appears that the property was not leased between 1815 and 1834, when William T.T. Mason, who was then living in Montgomery County, Maryland, sold the lot to James B. Brewer. Brewer paid \$170 for the property, which included 8,514 square feet. The 1834 deed indicated that the tract was improved, "...with all the appurtenances..."¹⁵

The *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Maryland*, completed by Edward Sachse circa 1858, shows the property at 177-179 Green Street was improved. However, the building existing on the property in the first half of the nineteenth century is not the present twin dwelling at 177-179 Green Street. The three-story building depicted by Sachse has a side-gabled roof and interior side chimney. The façade is marked by three symmetrically placed openings. The twin dwelling currently on the property is six bays wide and covered by a shed roof, with detailing that is indicative of the late-nineteenth century. Further, Sachse's building is set directly on Green Street, while the current structure is set back slightly and augmented across three of the bays by a one-story porch. Yet, the early-nineteenth-century building on the *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Maryland*, is definitively located at 177-179 Green Street as the wider tract associated with 183 Green Street (AA-517) is located to the east, and the alley leading to the rear of the property is visible to the immediate southwest. The brick wall along the northeast side of the property, although not visible on the Sachse illustration, possibly is related to the early-nineteenth-century structure.

¹³ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁴ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁵ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 19, Folio 305 (August 8, 1834).

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Born in November 1806, James Boyle Brewer was a prominent merchant in the City of Annapolis in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was one of John Brewer's eleven surviving children, inheriting an undivided interest in nearby Lot 25 on the eastern corner of Duke of Gloucester Street and Green Street in 1827. In 1829, Brewer married Eliza Ann Rawlings and together the couple raised five children. Although he resided in Annapolis throughout the third quarter of the nineteenth century, possibly in the dwelling at 183 Green Street, Brewer appears not to have lived in the capital city or Anne Arundel County at the time of his death. No Will or inventory was located for James B. Brewer in Anne Arundel County for circa 1869. Based on subsequent deeds, it has been documented that Brewer's estate was devised to his wife and surviving children.

Subsequent deeds for 177-179 Green Street and 183 Green Street document that the widowed Eliza Ann Brewer was living at 177-179 Green Street, while Mary E.M. Brewer resided at 183 Green Street in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Mary Elizabeth Miles Rawlings Brewer, born in 1821, had obtained ownership to a portion of 183 Green Street in 1838, and the remaining tract of the property in 1878. She was the widow of William Brewer, a physician who died in 1878.

Building History

In November 1878, Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer, widow of James B. Brewer, and James R. Brewer and Annie D. Brewer, Elizabeth Ann Brewer Barber, Henry M. and Elizabeth Jane Locke, and William F. and Mary L. Brewer Wood sold the property at 177-179 Green Street to Martin M. Smith. The property was sold for \$575. It was described in the deed as "being the same lot of ground then owned and heretofore occupied by the said Eliza Ann Brewer, widow as aforesaid and which said lot adjoins the premises now owned and occupied by the said Mary E. Brewer, widow as aforesaid." The sale also included "...all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon erected..."¹⁶

Born in Liebenspin, Germany, in 1843, Martin M. Smith immigrated to Washington, D.C. in 1860. Three years later, in 1863, Smith was living in the City of Annapolis. *Annapolis Maryland Families*, by Robert Harry McIntire, rightfully documents Smith's employment as a baker and confectioner with a shop on Main Street.¹⁷ Yet, deed research conducted throughout the City of Annapolis has shown that Smith was also active in real estate. At the turn of the twentieth century, Smith was responsible for the subdivision of a portion of King George Street. The successful confectioner lived on Main Street, above his shop, with his family. The 1876 tax assessments charged Smith with property on Main Street, Northwest Street (now Maryland Avenue), and O'Brien Alley (also spelled O'Bryan).

Tax assessments and the 1880 United States Census records indicate that Martin Smith purchased the property in 1878, apparently for investment purposes, as he demolished the circa 1834 three-bay-wide dwelling that was the home to the Brewer family throughout the nineteenth century. Smith then had the present twin dwellings constructed on the property. The 1878 tax assessments charged Smith with one lot measuring 41 feet by 130 feet on Green Street that was valued at \$615. Smith was also taxed in 1878 for "two frame houses #14 and 16" on Green Street, collectively assessed at \$300. Completion of the twin dwellings, which appear to have been under construction in 1878 based on the value of the assessment, is disclosed by the 1879 tax records that valued the structure at \$1,600. The 1880 census records document that the property included twin dwellings, which were leased separately by Smith. He owned the buildings until 1930 when they were sold separately.

The first residents of the rental property were prominent men of the United States Navy. Robert Emil Sommers, who lived with his family at 177 Green Street, was a merchant shipman and gunner. Born in Prussia in 1837, Sommers enlisted in the United States

¹⁶ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 13, Folio 333 (November 4, 1878).

¹⁷ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), p. 649.

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Navy as a seaman on April 17, 1861. During his service, Sommers served on the *USS Ticonderoga* in the relentless January 1865 bombardment of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, for which he won the Congressional Medal of Honor. According to official records: "Although several of the enemy's shots fell over and around the vessel, the Ticonderoga fought her guns gallantly throughout three consecutive days of battle until the flag was planted on one of the strongest fortifications possessed by the rebels." After the war, Sommers continued to serve on various naval ships, including the *USS Sabine*, *USS Gettysburg*, *USS Portsmouth*, *USS Saratoga*, and *USS Dictator*. In 1870 until his retirement in 1899, Sommers served with the United States Naval Academy Ordnance Department. It was during this period in which he lived at 177 Green Street. Retiring with the rank of lieutenant, Sommers died on December 1, 1919 and is buried at the Naval Academy. Sommers is alternatively spelled Somers, Soemers, and Summers (the spelling recognized by the Congressional Medal of Honor Society).¹⁸

George Heintz and his family leased 179 Green Street. He was born in Germany in June 1837 and immigrated to the United States in 1850. By 1872, Heintz was a sword master at the United States Naval Academy. George Heintz, Jr., who was born in New York in 1868, assumed the lease agreement for the single-family dwelling following his father's death in 1915. The younger Heintz was also a fencing instructor at the United States Naval Academy, serving in this capacity for nearly thirty years. By 1930, Heintz was renting a house on Shipwright Street. Robert L. Sears of Virginia, who operated a service station, leased the dwelling at 179 Green Street in 1930. He paid \$35 monthly.

Upon his death in March 1930, Martin Smith divided his holdings at 177-179 Green Street. The single-family dwelling at 179 Green Street was granted to his granddaughter, Augusta W. Sutton, who was formerly known as Augusta Wattenscheidt. Sutton was a bookkeeper at the State Capitol. Granddaughter Frances Montague Lloyd received title to 177 Green Street. In 1920, the sisters lived with their mother, Augusta Smith Wattenscheidt Lloyd at 17 Franklin Street in Murray Hill.

Sutton conveyed the property six years later in October 1936 to Gertrude E. Martin, who was living in 1930 with her son on Second Street in Eastport. Martin was the widow of Charles H. Martin, who died in 1921. Her only son, Bernard J. Martin was an electrician at the United States Navy Engineering Experimental Station, later known as the David W. Taylor Research Laboratory. Martin was the first owner to occupy the dwelling since its construction in 1878. She sold the property in 1945 to William H. and Susie Ward. The city directory records that the Ward family also lived in the house at 179 Green Street. After the death of her husband, Susie Ward continued to reside in the dwelling until her own death about 1956. She had devised the property to her two daughters, Rosie Scurry and Alice Pearl Ward. One year after obtaining title to the house, the sisters sold it to William B. and Rebecca M. Clatanoff. During the ownership of the Clatanoffs, the single-family dwelling was once again used as rental property. It was leased in the early 1960s by John B. Holliday, Jr. Gertrude Johns lived at 179 Green Street in 1967, and Roy F. Burrows leased the property by 1969.

In January 1970, the rental property was sold to Hopkins Furniture Company, Inc. The local furniture company maintained a three-story brick building at 123 Main Street, which extended southwestward to the northwest property line of 179 Green Street. In March 1987, the company purchased the adjacent house at 177 Green Street, once again joining the twin dwellings under a single ownership.

The furniture company uses the dwellings as rental property. In 1975, Charles E. Wilson occupied the house at 179 Green Street. Randall Brown leased it in 1980. In 1981-1982, 179 Green Street, as well as the flanking buildings at 173, 175, 177, and 183 Green Street, was vacant. With an article of merger in 1987, Hopkins Furniture Company, Inc. became Hopkins Investment Company, Inc. The investment continues to own and lease the dwelling.

¹⁸ http://www.homeofheroes.com/news/archives/2000_0909_sommersremembered.html Downloaded May 2006;
<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/mohciv2.htm> Downloaded May 2006; McIntire, p. 658.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1610

Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling, 179 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

Chain of Title for 179 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
May 7, 1784:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to Nicholas Walsh Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 2 Folio 33
July 10, 1805:	Nicholas Walsh relinquishes lease to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 12 Folio 631
September 28, 1812:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
August 8, 1834:	Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason to James B. Brewer Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 19 Folio 304
circa 1869::	James B. Brewer devised to Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer, widow, James R. Brewer, Eliza Ann Barber, Mary L. Brewer Wood, and Elizabeth Jane Brewer Locke
November 4, 1878:	Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer, widow of James B. Brewer, and James R. Brewer and Annie D. Brewer, Elizabeth Ann Brewer Barber, Henry M. and Elizabeth Jane Locke, and William F. and Mary L. Brewer Wood to Martin M. Smith Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 13 Folio 333
June 10, 1922:	Martin M. Smith to Augusta W. Sutton, formerly Augusta Wattenscheidt, granddaughter Probated March 1930 Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber OBD 4 Folio 503

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1610

Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling, 179 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

October 22, 1936:	Augusta W. Sutton to Gertrude E. Martin Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FAM 150 Folio 593
October 26, 1945:	Gertrude E. Martin to William H. and Susie Ward Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 343 Folio 225
November 25, 1956:	Susie Ward devised to daughters, Rosie Scurry and Alice Pearl Ward
November 21, 1957:	Rosie Scurry, widow, and Alice Pearl Ward and Leroy Ward to William B. and Rebecca M. Clatanoff Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GTC 1168 Folio 356
January 9, 1970:	William B. and Rebecca M. Clatanoff to Hopkins Furniture Company, Inc. Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 2324 Folio 882
May 7, 1987:	Hopkins Furniture Company, Inc. to Hopkins Investment Company, Inc. Articles of Merger Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 4338 Folio 298

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-1610

http://www.homeofheroes.com/news/archives/2000_0909_sommersremembered.html

<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/mohciv2.htm>

McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.

Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.

Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.058

Acreage of historical setting 0120

Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The dwelling at 179 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 791 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction in 1878. It is a twin dwelling, historically associated with 177 Green Street (AA-1609) that is located on Parcel 792.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

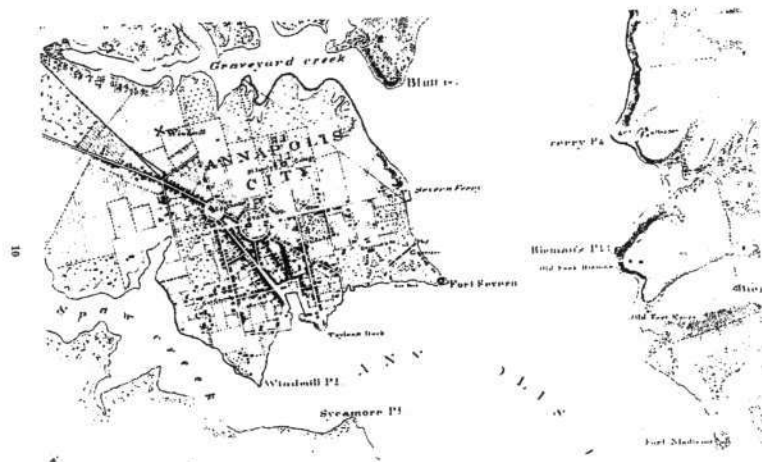


**Enlargement of Lots
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30
Showing location of
Green Street**



AA-1610

City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)."

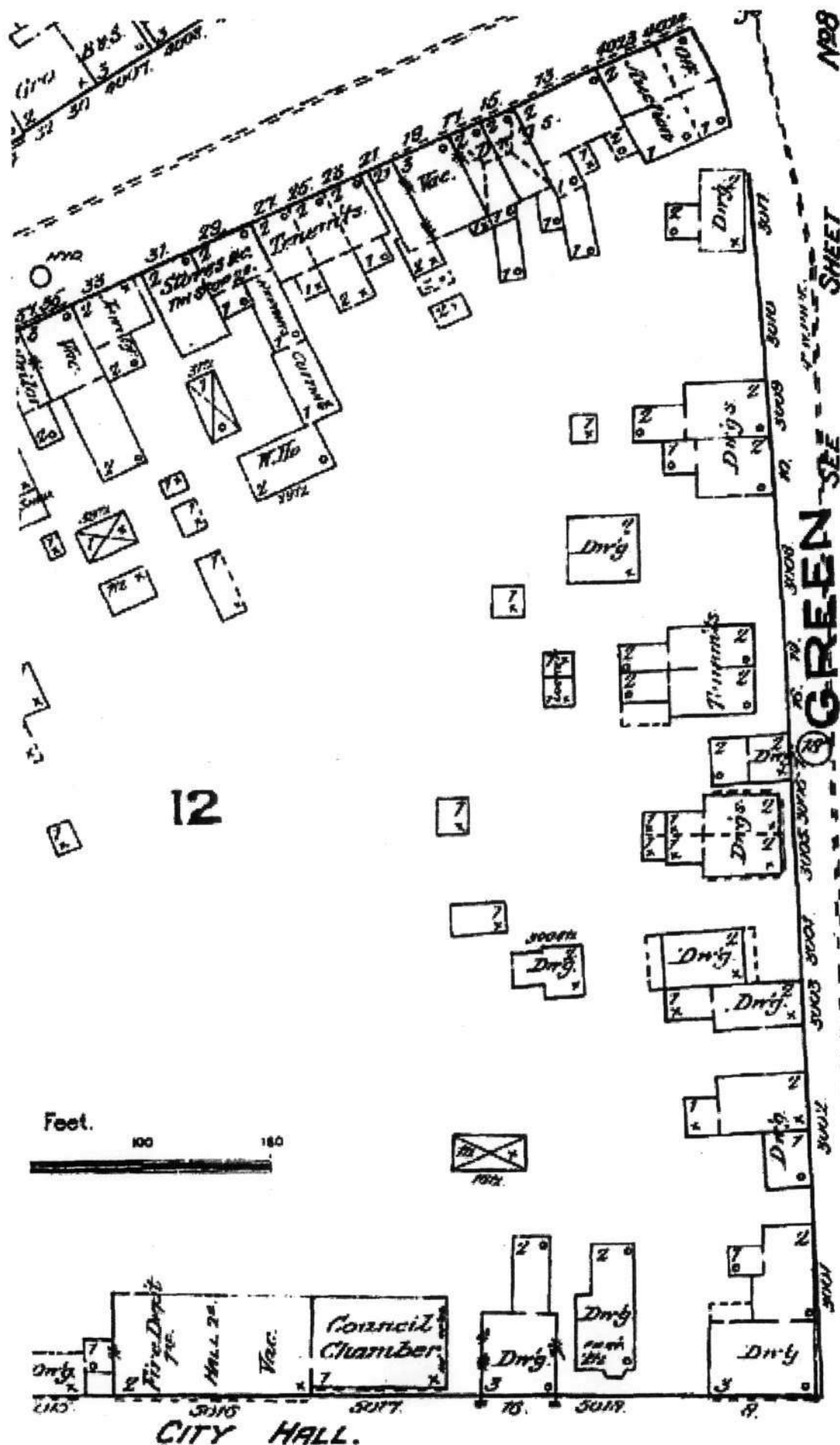
Green Street



AA-1610

[illegible][illegible]

AA-1610



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1895
VOLUME 6

12

Fire Dept. A
Hall 28
ME.

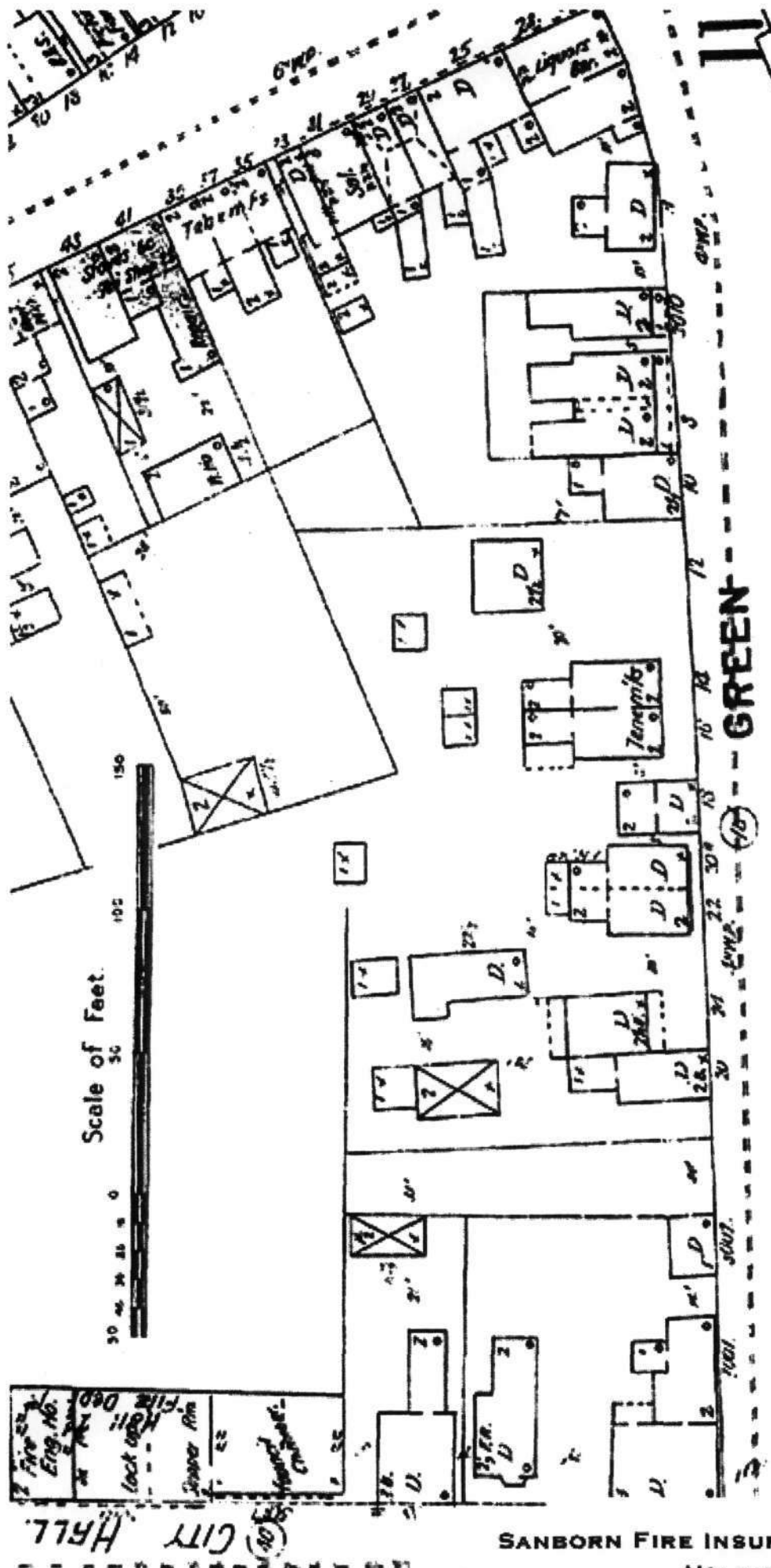
**Council
Chamber.**

CITY HALL.

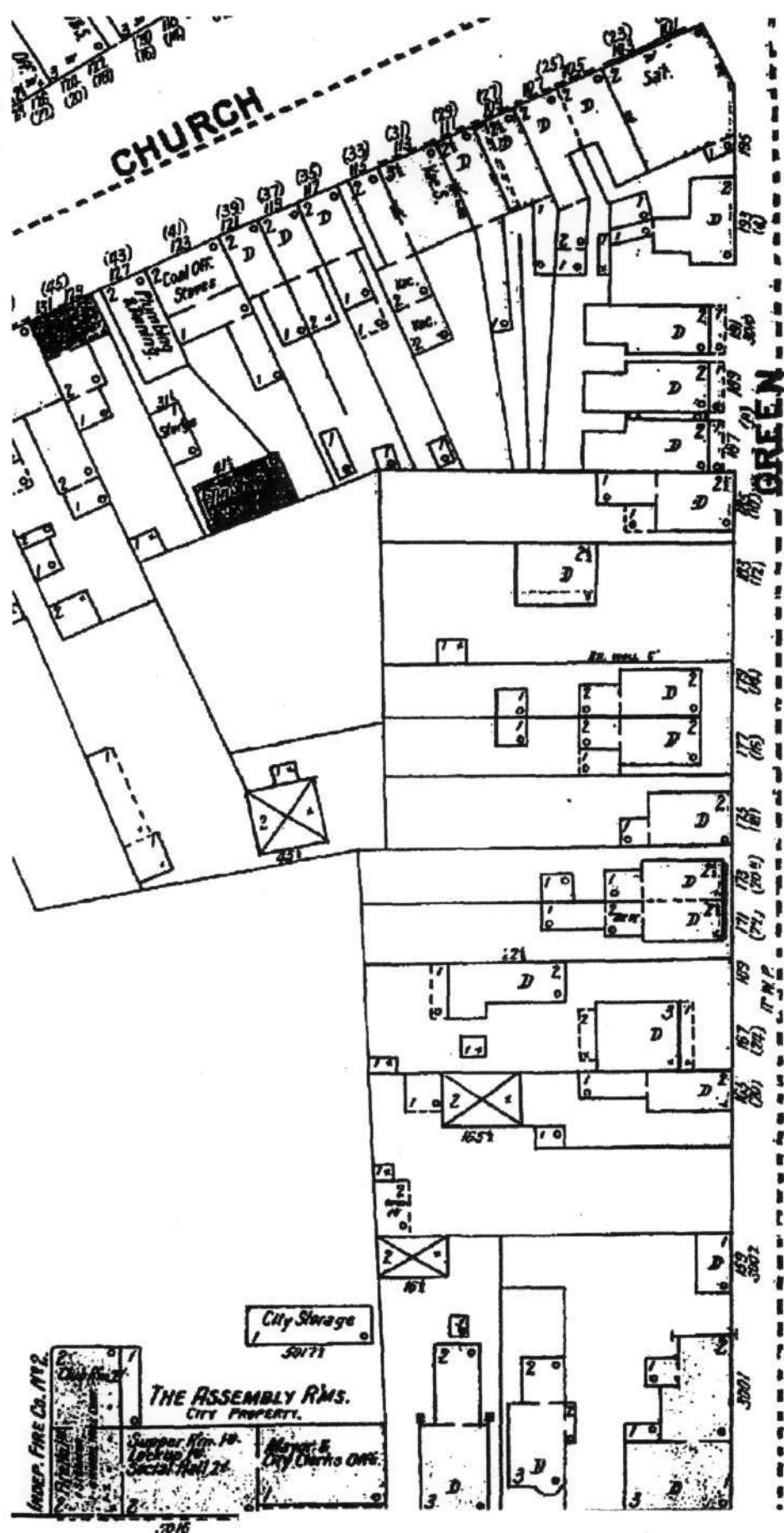
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1891

VOLUME 6

AA-1610



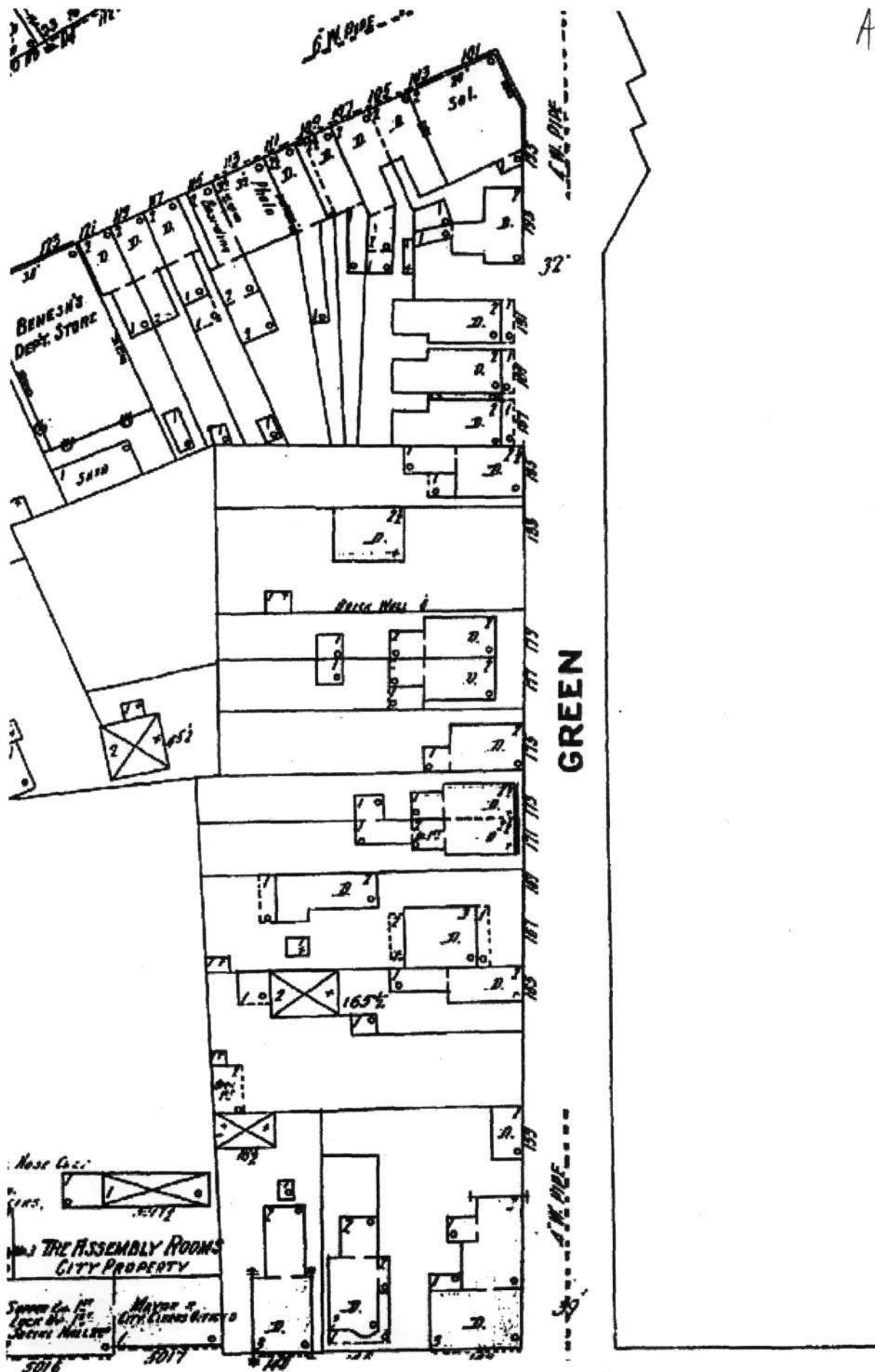
AA-1610



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903
VOLUME 8

150
MET. S.W.P.

AA-1610



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1908
VOLUME 10

Sanborn fire insurance map of Gloucester, Massachusetts. The map shows a grid of streets and building footprints. A large area in the upper left is shaded black. A street labeled 'GREEN' runs vertically on the right side. Buildings are labeled with names like 'CITY OFFICES', 'THE GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE', and 'HALL'. A large area is shaded black, possibly indicating a fire-damaged area or a specific industrial site. The map is oriented with North at the top.

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913
VOLUME 7

9



MARKET ST.

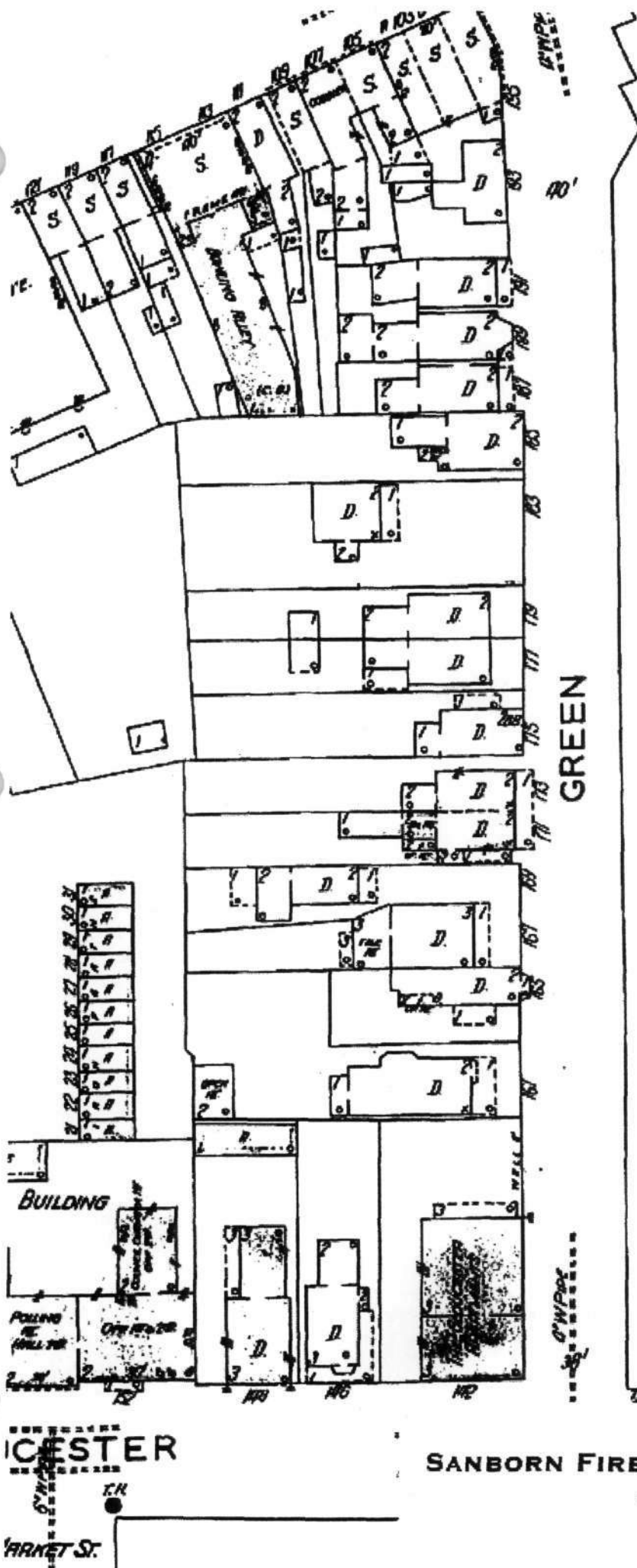
Scale of Fe

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921

VOLUME 8

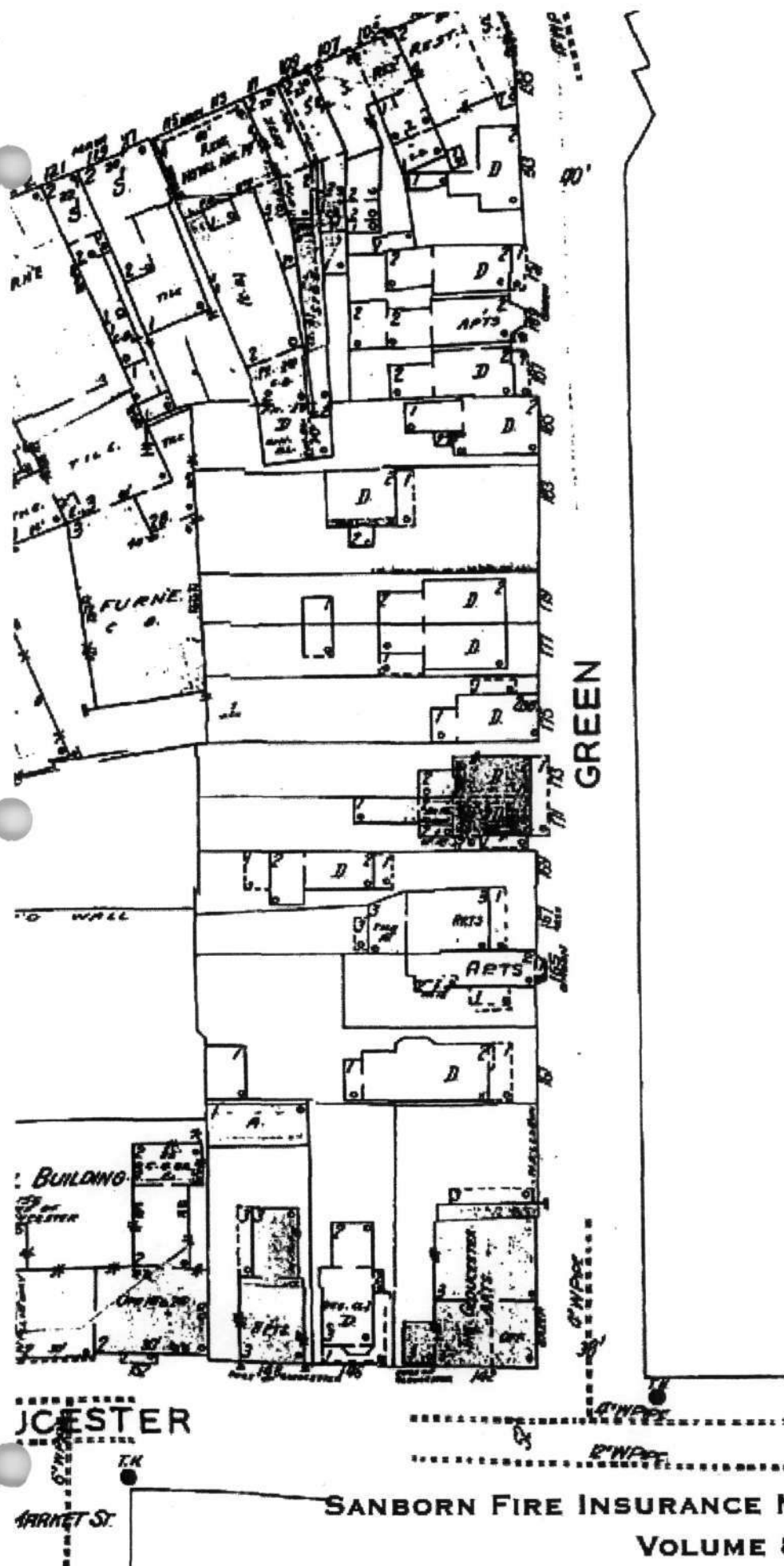
Copyright 1991 by the Saudi

AA-1610



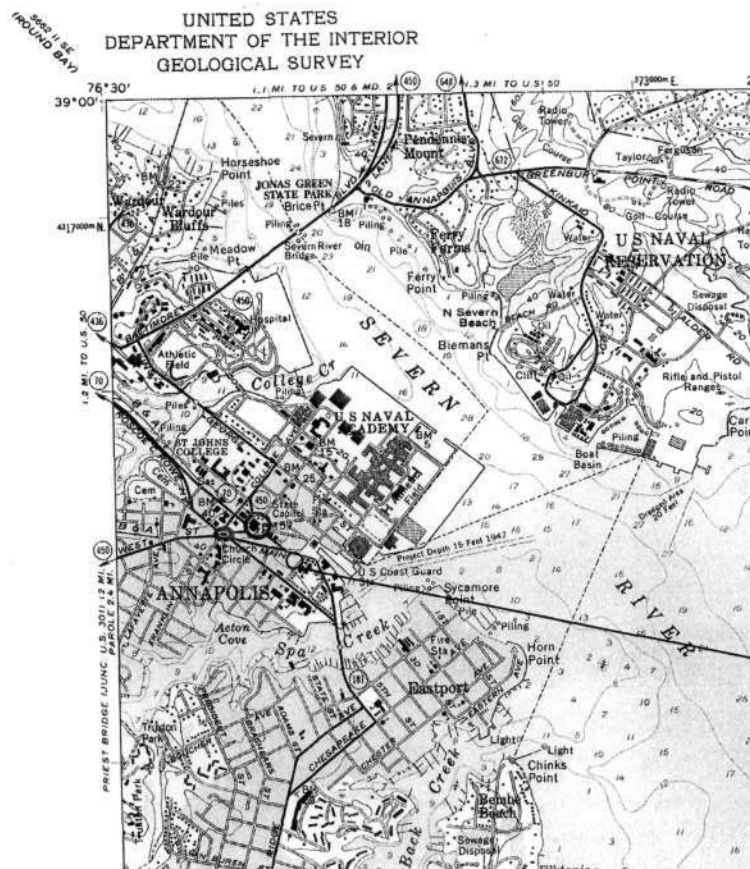
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1930
VOLUME 8

AA-1610



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED
VOLUME 8

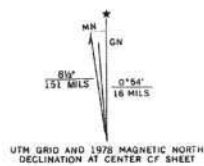
Parcel 791



USGS Quadrangle Map
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

179 Green Street, AA-1610
Annapolis, Maryland



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

ANAPOLIS, MD.

38076-H4-TF-024

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1978
DMA 5761 IV NW-SERIES V633

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.



AA-1610

179 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHWEST

1 OF 4



AA-1610

179 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST CORNER LOOKING WEST

2 OF 4



AA-1610

179 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

3 OF 4



AA-1610

179 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

4 OF 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA ~~1610~~ 1610

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 179 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 293

OWNER: Hopkins Furniture Co., Inc.
ADDRESS: 1700 Cedar Park Road
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local () State () National ()

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE:

ORIGINAL USE:

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent () Good ()
Fair (X) Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Victorian Italianate

DATE BUILT: Pre 1878

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon (X)
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle (X)
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable () Hip () Shed (X) Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 15 x 45

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed () Other:

AA-1610

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Bracketed cornice, molded window and transom lit door caps, full width porch with turned columns now screened in.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Moderate Vernacular row house with Italianate trim, marred by siding but contributing to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up(/) Densely Built Up()
Residential() Commercial()
Agricultural() Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



AA 1610
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE IN FEET





179 Green

AA 1610

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW

179 Green